boy," said the man. "I haven't any little boy. I'm buying that thing for myself." This is the first year of the submarine boat-don't forget that! She is also of American make and is almost as remarkable in her workings as the railroads. She is built exactly like one of Uncle Sam's torpedo vessels and she goes about her business in much the same way. If you want to command the respect of the clerk who waits on you you must speak of the toy as "she" or "her"-never "it." The boat is wound up with a key and placed in a bathtub filled with water she promptly dives to the bottom and after taking a circular journey underneath the "waves" for a moment or two she comes to the surface of the water and floats about as peacefully as if she had not been on some mysterious business that boded ill for her country's enemies. And this is the first year of the complete miniature toy store-a three-story building about two feet high, which contains in the tiniest dimensions all of the favorite toys of childhood. There are wagons and hobby horses, guns and swords, tin soldiers and "choo-choos," and doll babies all stacked up on the Lilliputian counters or hanging on the gaily-colored walls, and there are lots of little toys to lots of little customers. This plaything is as complete in its way as the rail-NO SUCH DOLLS BEFORE.

And dolls. Were there ever such dolls before? The employes of the big stores in charge of these popular departments say that there have been just as beautiful revious holiday seasons, but nevbeautiful doll costumes. "We trying for many years to secure who thoroughly understood the dolls," said one of the manbig local toy store, "but not the results obtained. The Germans manufacture the best dolls, but they don't know how to dress them properly. all of our fine dolls dressed right costumes. We are keeping her awfully busy these days." The same toy on to say that this is to be a great season for rag babies, which have in popularity during the last Americans make the best rag dolls, and one big manufacturing concern in Massachusetts has devoted four months during this year to the making of a certain kind of rag doll so as to be able to supply the tremenduous demand throughout the country. On the whole, the toys for this Christmas are unusually novel and delightful and there are good times ahead for scores of little Indianapolitans.

## THE SCHOOL-TEACHER

#### **Duties Imposed on Her Which Parents** Should Assume.

Richmond (Ind.) Item. We know of no life more responsible, fuller of responsibilities, than that of a the little multitude at her feet; the hand of the school teacher, in conjunction with the hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world. The worst part that in this day and age the determination of character is left more to the school teacher. The work which should be done at home by the mother and father is being shouldered on to the long suffering and patient teacher. Her function is no longer limited to teaching the fundamental studies, but she must also teach the girls how to sew and the boys how to should do. And the more the school teachers do the more is expected of them. Parents are gradually drifting into the idea that their duty towards their children ends with furnishing clothes and food and a place to sleep. The inculcation of self-control, the teaching of the value of industry, is all left to the school teacher, in addition to her work. Where is there a better place to learn the duties of housekeeping than at home; is not that the only proper Where is there a better place to learn the habits of industry, the use of tools and the practical side of life than at home? Yet every year we see a growth in the fad of manual labor, for it is a fad; every year we see more crowded upon the

school teacher, a greater usurpation of the

parental duties, and, as a necessary se-

quence, a weakening of home influences, a deterioration in the family ties-with

all its attendant evils. This work is being crowded upon the school teachers, not by the ordinary citizen, but the professional educator. He is inspired by good motives. He sees in the large cities the need of such things being introduced in the school system because of the large percentage of ignorant or indigent or indifferent parents, making it necessary to train the children in all the arts of living at the school, if they are to be trained at all. But the mistake is in drawing general conclusions for spelocal instances. What is good and wholesome and essential in the tenant districts of our large cities is neither good nor wholesome nor essential in the other districts of our large cities or in any distry. But the system of education, like any other system, is ruled by caprices and fads, and whatever the style is that must be done, whether it is good or bad for the student, whether it is good or bad for the teacher. Aye, there is the rub! The teacher! Is it any wonder that the president of the Indiana Normal is complaining because of the lack of good teachers? Every year witnesses more work crowded upon her, more demands upon her time, her strength, her money, with no more compensation. She must be able to teach all the ordinary studies, and in addition drawing, make balloons and fly kites and attend lectures, and nobody knows what else. And, like any other profession, she must keep abreast with the times in her field of work, which entails the taking and reading of considerable literature and going away every two or three summers to some normal or course of lectures, or, better still, to some university. This means the expenditure of more money and the consumption of her well-earned vacation in a mad race to hold her position. And she is paid more? Well, not if this city is a criterion! Instead, she is put on the factory system. She is docked in her pay for every minute she loses; no account is taken of her every evening spent in marking composition papers and planning the work for the next day, and of Saturdays spent in a gencral round-up of the week's work. The Item knows these things to be occurring here in our local schools, and knows that it is weakening our school system and dis-heartening the teachers. What with the added burdens put on them by indifferent parents and professional educators, and a tightening of their privileges and picayune-ism in their pay by the authorities, the school teacher's life is certainly anything out a rosy path. Yet in her hands is placed the formation of the character of the rising generation, and if she falter

#### PAUL KRUGER'S MEMOIRS

THE TRANSVAAL LEADER TELLS OF THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Charges that Crisis Was Forced by the Action of Secretary Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner.

From advance sheets of "The Memoirs of Paul Kruger," to be published in America by the Century Company, Nov. 26, the who purchased one of these interurban Journal is permitted to make the following

We now come to the period immediately preceding the serious crisis. In the meantime, the English and the English press, both in South Africa and England, were agitating and vociferating against the republic. An election had taken place, in the previous year, in Cape Colony, in which the Afrikander party had gained the victory, a fact which drove Rhodes and all his Jingo clique to fury. Sir Alfred Milner, instead of confining himself to his role of Governor, showed himself in his true colors and openly espoused the side of the Jingoes in Cape Colony. It was evident to all that a crisis was at hand which, if not carefully treated, could end only in catastrophe. But where there are two parties, it avails nothing that one is yielding and compliant, when the other at all costs pushes matters to extremes, and, as in this case, to a war. That the government of the South African Republic, in the negotiations that preceded the war, was yield ing and compliant is shown by the manner in which the correspondence with England was conducted at this time.

The question of the franchise was that which Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain employed as a pretext to force a war upon the republic. Before, therefore, discussing the negotiations concerning the franchise question, it is well to mention the fact that, as early as the beginning of 1899, I had held meetings of the burghers at Rustenburg and Heidelberg in order to obtain their support for my proposal to reduce the period required for securing the full franchise from fourteen years to nine years. From there I went to Johannesburg and there declared at a public meeting that I hoped later to reduce the period | to the prevailing disquiet, President Steyn, of nine years' residence to a still shorter before the receipt of this dispatch, had period. FORCING A CRISIS.

cause it was probably that which startled Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner and impelled them to hurry on the crisis. Firmly determined as they were to force a war upon the republic, these two men saw that they must lose no time, since I myself had begun to introduce reforms which might presently deprive them of their pretext for going to war. Sir Alfred Milner was in England at that time, and doubtless turned his stay to account to arrange with Chamberlain how they must set to

work to carry out their imperialist programme. By the time he returned, whole thing was settled and arranged. The League of Johannesburg began by drawing up a petition to the Queen in which they enumerated a mass of grievances which, as British subjects, they claimed to have against the republic, and ended by asking for the intervention of the British government. Mr. Fraser, the acting British agent, refused to receive the petition. For this he was rapped over the knuckles by the colonial secretary, who was just seeking an opportunity to meddle with the internal affairs of the republic, with the result that, on a later occasion Mr. Conyngham Greene, the real representative of the British crown at Pretoria, who had also been to England with Sir Alfred Milner, knew better what was expected of him. In the meantime Sir Alfred Milner had declared that an anti-British movement existed among the Afrikander population throughout South Africa. This, nota bene, after he had cabled to England in 1897, on the occasion of the Queen's ju-

bilee, that the Afrikanders in Cape Colony

were very loyal to England.

A FRAUDULENT PETITION. A second petition was drawn up by the League and signed by 21,684 British subjects. The signatures were collected by every kind of fraud. The government of the republic obtained many sworn declarations which stated that individuals had signed as many names as came into their heads. lists. This is easily understood when one realizes that the persons who went round with the lists were paid according to the few days later the government at Pretoria received a petition with nearly 23,000 signatures in which the signers, uitlanders of every nationality, declared that they were satisfied with the administration of the country. But it was not Mr. Chamberlain's object to receive a genuine petition so long as he could obtain a weapon with which to attack the republic, and this weapon was afforded him by the aforesaid petition, which was speedily dispatched to him by the British agent, Mr. Greene,

Meanwhile, at the commencement of May, Sir Alfred Milner had sent a cablegram to England which would have done credit to a sensation-mongering journalist. In this dispatch he declared that her Majesty's government must give some striking proof of its intention not to be ousted from its position in South Africa, that thousands of British subjects were and that the case for intervention was overwhelming. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon sent a dispatch, dated May 10, 1899, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the petition to the Queen, recapitulated all the grievances of the uitlanders and ended by suggesting to Sir Alfred Milner that a conference should take place between him and myself at Bloemfontein at which the question would be discussed. In the meantime,

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

#### MILE. ZELIE DE LUSSAN.



She will give a series of song recitals in the United States this winter.

prompted by a sincere desire to put an end members of the Executive Radd, and J. C. Smuts, the state attorney. Mr. Abraham Fischer, a member of the Executive Raad of the Orange Free State, kindly offered to act as interpreter. The conference came to nothing. Sir Alfred Milner showed from the commencement that he had not the least desire to

Second-An alteration in the oath naturalization. Third-Increased representation of new burghers in the Volksraad. After several days' discussion I offered: 1. Naturalization after two years' resi

dence. Full franchise after five years more

First-Franchise after five years' resi-

come to an agreement. He demanded:

(or seven years in all instead of fourteen, as the law then stood.) 2. Increased representation of the uit landers in the Volksraad. 3. An oath of naturalization similar to that in the Orange Free State. I demanded, however, that the franchise should be made to depend on the possession of a certain amount of property and naturalization on the production of proof that the individual concerned possessed civic rights in his own country. I also asked that, as a compensation for the concessions which I was making, the British government should accept the principle of arbitration in the case of differences between the two States. Sir Alfred Milner, how-

quite insufficient. During this conference I pointed out to Sir Alfred that a quantity of the signatures appearing on the petitions to the Queen were spurious, whereupon the latter "Very well, we will investigate the mat-

ever, declared that the concessions were

had been addressed to the government of tives or ideas that we are already vaguely the republic did not also contain false sig- I familiar with. This familiarity is a comnatures. I denied this positively, and said I was prepared at once to appoint a committee to inquire into the genuineness of both petitions. I said I was further prepared to grant the British government the right of nominating Englishmen to act as members of this committee. Only the committee must not be appointed from England or acquire an official character, as this might make it appear as though the republic were under British, suzerainty, Hereupon Sir Alfred would hear no more, and said:

"Let us drop the subject." For the rest he continued to insist upon what he called "his irreducible minimum." He declared that he had other grievances. which would remain, even if the franchise question was settled, and refused to produce them until the franchise question had been settled in his way.

The same evening I sent to Sir Alfred asking him to meet me again the next morning for further deliberation; but Sir Alfred answered that he "considered this unnecessary and that the conference was

## The Gate of Heaven.

Whither leads the gateway That stands at the top of the hill, With bars against the sky? A child, I dreamed thereby To enter heaven straightway. I am old, but I know still That the edge of the world is there, And beyond is Paradise. The land that is more fair Than the wisdom of the wise. I know it; for did I climb In my beggar-clouts of sin. And gross with this world's grime, Though I waited times and a time. No sight of glory nor sound Of rapture should reach me there; Only the common ground, Only the old despair. -F. W. Bourdillon.

OF THE STREET ARE FOUND.

Many Revivals in a New Form to Which Catchy Musical Phrases Are

New York Post. If a Confederate soldier had been told during the war that "Dixie" was written for a "walk around" by an "end man" born in Maine, his answer would probably have been a word and a blow. To-day he would either listen in courteously incredulous silence, or prove, to his own satisfaction, that the spirit of the melody is inherently Southern. Indeed, it has not been very long since a white-haired Confederate honored me with a long and logical account of the "real origin" of this one of our popular

songs-an origin as far from the truth as the public's impression of where many, if not most, of our popular songs come from. The audiences who delight in them, the boys who whistle them, and the street musicians who play these melodies are as unconscious of their genesis and significance as the average church-goer and church singer are of the racial characteristics, the religious and soiological history, the definite period of secular artistic development, and the individual creative activity embodied in the Gregorian chants. As far apart as these two branches of music stand, they are not dissimilar in the manner of their composition. Many of the Gregorian chants are incorporations or adaptations of the old folk-songs; many of our popular songs are adaptations or plagiarisms of old melodies. Sometimes, the whole melody is taken, as in "The Seven Joys of Mary," familiar to us as "The Man Who Hath Good Peanuts and Giveth His Brother None;' here the only change made is in the chorus Sir Alfred Milner. We both accepted the of the college song, and this is built up This fact deserves special mention, be- invitation, and the well-known Bloemfon- on a phrase of the hymn. Sometimes half tein conference met on the 31st of May, 1899, a dozen tones are worked into a motive, as songs and hymns. Sometimes the only change made is that of time and key, as in May Irwin's "Bully," which is the old "Maid of Athens" transposed in key and set to rag-time; or "Annie Rooney," which

was originally a Baptist hymn. SUBCONSCIOUS REMINISCENCE. To call this transposition of melodies plagiarism would scarcely be fair. When we remember that the musical composer has at his command but seven primary tones, that these can be stretched into only twelve, and that subsconscious reminiscence is one of the most ingeniously constructed pitfalls in the way of all original composition, it is not easy to say at what point unconscious reflection or assimilation slips into careless imitation or deliberate plagiarism. D'Albert's "Gismonda" is so dominated by Wagnerian idea's that the listener is teased by an ineffectual effort it all before, until the act in which he exclaims, "Siegfried's bird song stolen bodily!" and is ready to assert that he has been listening to Wagner paraphrased and diluted. But D'Alberti's opera is not Wagner-it is Wagnerian principles and ideals passed through a creative medium in which the reminiscent faculty is so strong that it has colored the original melodic idea.

This insoluble subconscious reminiscence is the cause, effect and explanation of those infant prodigies who never reach musical maturity, and is also an element in the pleasure with which we hear the popular music of the day. We often sing or play these melodies after one hearing because they are largely made up of musical moposite thing, just as the germ of the popular song is often an unconscious process of selection and rejection from half a dozen -perhaps an even greater number-of vagrant tunes harvested from fields as far apart as the old English melodies and the Bach fugues, and as involuntary in their appropriation as the creative impulse of the genius that makes Schubert the writer of immortal songs, or the instinct that eliminates the obvious and the commonplace from MacDowell's compositions. THE COMPOSER AT WORK.

It was wholly by chance, while waiting in the dark passageway of a private house which had been converted into cheap flats and lodging rooms, that I stumbled upon two ways of earning a living which in their combinations are one of the most fruitful sources of our popular songs. The sound apparently purposeless intermittent whistling and discordant banging on piano-not more than one chord and combination out of six harmonized-first confused and finally fixed in my consciousness a musical phrase that puzzled me by its familiarity later in a music hall until I suddenly remembered where I had first heard it, and traced back to the dark passageway and discordant whistling and banging what may be termed "the second period" of the popular song. The first when the tune or melody is whistled by the man who devises it—the process can scarcely be called composition. For many of our popular songs are in their first form the work or play of men who have a melodic gift not strong enough to impel them to the drudgery of study necessary to the production of musical harmonies, but which expresses itself easily, instinctively in melodies that they either turn to account by

Subject-Hymns "Adapted."

writing out for the words of local or topical sengs or use for words of their own Oftener still, having devised a tune, they go to some man whose trade or profession it is to take down these tunes on the piano by notation and write accompanying harmonies, and while they whistle the melody note by note, the accompaniment maker picks out on the piano the chords that he afterwards writes down in correct musical form. This work is paid for at the rate of five or ten dollars a song with royalties when the melody is by a man whose songs have already became popular for the man who invents the melody, not the one who harmonizes it, is known to the world as a musical composer. There are times, however, when men who derive comfortable incomes from devising melodies carefully conceal their identity. One well-known writer who has an exceedingly pretty-and lucrative-melodic gift has never permitted his own name to appear on the title page of his popular songs, fearing that it might lessen his prestige as a writer and cheapen the value of his literary work. History repeats itself in music as in men

notation, and though we shall never know through what changes the mediaeval folksongs passed in their earliest stages, an analysis of some of our oldest sacred music shows that phrases, motives or the whole melody of these unwritten songs of a barbarous people form a part of it. Handed down at first by word of mouth from parent to child, the music of the Christian Church, while anathematizing the ribald words and heatherish spirit of the Teuton songs, could not escape the influence of their melody. Ages after they were first sung, the monks who learned musical notation and modulation incorporated or adapted the semibarbaric melodies with deliberate intention or in unconscious and instinctive obedience to the law of subconscious reminiscence. and later still these melodies assumed the secular musical form known to us now as the folk-song. And so, after all, the methods of composition to which we owe so many of our popular songs are neither new nor outside the pale of serious consideration. The principle or instinct, whichever we choose to term it, that governs what we designate now as adaptation or plagiarism is nothing more than a revival or perpetuation of one of the primal and induring bases of some of the earliest known musical composition.

fore there was such a thing as musical

#### BEAR IN A TRAP.

Dragged Forty-Pound Weight Through Two Counties.

Philadelphia Record. Somewhere in the forest region that extends from Cogan House township, Lycoming count, to the Black Forest, in the southeastern part of Potter county, there is roaming these days a big black bear with a forty-pound steel trap and a tenfoot chain attached to his leg.

This bear broke away with one of Joseph Hopkins's traps, near Brookside, about a week ago, and the last heard of the shackled beast was up in the Slate run region, over thirty miles from Brookside. For two days a party of four hunters chased the fugitive bear, and once one of the men saw bruin shambling along and out of rifle range. Though handicapped by the weight of the trap and the long dangling chain, the bear was evidently able to travel faster than were the men, for the fact that he was seen in the upper Slate run district three days after his escape shows that he was yet able to get over territory lively. ling heifer. It had been preying on Farmer Hopkins's sheep and pigs for a month before it allowed itself to be inveigled into the trap; and it was probably his desire for a change of diet that re-suited in his downfall. Hopkins hung a calf's head eight feet above the ground beneath which the largest of his jaw-tooth

traps was hidden. Next morning the calf's head was there, but the trap was gone. The captive bear must have set himself free, for the chain

that Luke Griswold, one of the pursuers,

saw the bear. The trap was fast to one of its hind legs. Now, besides being out the bear and all his sheep and shoats, Mr. Hopkins is also minus his \$20 bear trap. Old hunters are eagerly discussing the probable fate of the shackled bear. Most of them think that he will keep on going and going, toting his heavy load with him until he worries and starves himself to death, unless somebody chances to shoot him, and even then the meat would be inferior, for a bear soon loses his plumpness and the flesh becomes dry and tasteless in captivity. Other backwoodsmen who know something of the habits of bears say that this bear will return to the quarters that, he occupied last winter and will there await the natural process of mortification of the imprisoned foot to be freed from the trap; that the leg will then heal up and a threefooted bear will be seen next season. Crippled in that manner the bear could get around lively enough and over a small territory, but he could never again join the hiking forays of his companions. When seen in the Slate run region the bear was shambling along an old log road, going in the direction of the heart of the Black Forest-that Eden of black bears and catamounts. Two unarmed woodsmen saw him. They were first attracted to him by the rattling of the chain as it dragged along over the rocks, and, hiding in the thicket along the roadside, they were within ten yards of the bear when it passed and they had a good chance to see him. The men say that he had a most forlorn look on his face, as though worried, weary and disheartened. He half jerked. half dragged the heavy trap along, but when one of the men yelled at the top of his voice the poor beast broke into a dogged run, as though yet determined to escape any further torment at the hands of man. Like some derelict on the ocean this shackled bear will probably wanter aimlessly and sadly among the ravines of the Black Forest, to be seen now and then by

#### stories in camps or affording material for yarns at the village store. Where Salt Is Valuable.

Washington Post.

hunters, serving to add zest to the fireside

"When a man is worth his salt down in some parts of South America he is to be enremarked Mr. Philip M. Erdman "This is particularly true in Colombia, where the sale of salt is a government monopoly, and where the natives have to pay for it 40 cents a pound. Everything in that country that is of any importance is made a government monopoly. If a man wants to kill a hog-his own property-he must pay \$2 in the money of the country, equivalent to 80 cents in gold. The privi-lege of slaughtering a steer costs him just double that sum, and the government gets the money. An American who runs a big gambling establishment at Panama pays \$30,000 annual tribute to the Bogota authorities. The masses are without money, and that is the reason that the marriage ceremony is generally dispensed with; the people. can't afford to pay the fees connected with wedleck. This makes the percentage of illegitimacy very heavy, but to relieve the men there is a law which forbids the children of such unions from assuming the names of their fathers—they must take their mather's name. Altogether it is a their mother's name. Altogether, it is a queer civilization they have, and the process of Americanizing the people will require more than one generation.

# PIANOS SPECIAL SALE IN TIL JAN. 1st



BARGAIN PRICES ON SOME OF OUR FINE MAKES OF PIANOS, which are recognized STANDARDS OF QUALITY the world over. If you have felt heretofore that you could not afford to invest in a HIGH-GRADE PIANO, NOW is your opportunity, for we are making lower prices on standard makes of Pianes than others ask you for inferior grades. Our facilities (being the largest music house in Indiana and also manufacturers) makes this possible. Get a GOOD, RELIABLE PIANO at a price

This special inducement we are offering now for the holiday season is unprecedented. and if it has been your idea to purchase a piano for Christmas, call and see us now. Any piano purchased between now and Christmas will be held for Christmas delivery it desired. Special attention will be given to out-of-town inquiries, and all correspondence relative to the special prices and other inducements offered will be promptly answered. Our line of Pianos, as is well known, represents some of the leading makes of the country, providing for an intending purchaser an opportunity to select from the best makes the market affords, such as Chickering, Vose, Jewett, Ivers & Pond, Fischer, Cameron, Wulschner, Stewart, Braumuller, Hallet & Davis, Stodart and others.

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON PAYMENTS.

Square Pianos \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$45. Our new \$165 Piano not included in this special sale.

'Indiana's Largest

128-130 North Pennsylvania St.

**K绒絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨絨** 

Established 10 Years



In order to produce results that are at alletime satisfactory in the practice of dentistry it is necessary that pride be taken in the work. We take pride in the fact that our work, our material and our treatment is the best obtainable. We do not figure how cheaply we can do work, but how well it can be done at a fair and

To the skeptical, or to those who have had an unsatisfactory experience our statements may seem unreasonable; nevertheless it is true that we extract PAIN-LESSLY all teeth desired at one sitting of three minutes WITH OUR OWN PURE UNADULTERATED VITALIZED AIR entirely free from pain, unpleasantness or depressing after effect. We can also assure any one that OUR CORRUGATED SUCTION TEETH will fit tightly, will give perfect comfort and

Also that in crowns and bridge work you will always find it artistic, durable and satisfactory. We quote the following prices for best work, including painless extracting.

Best Teeth, \$10.00. Crowns, \$5.00 -All Work Fully Warranted -

Sunday . . 9 to New Phone, 558

The Old Reliable

25 W. Washington St., Opp. News.



## Rain Coats and Gents

They shed the rain perfectly, and for general or wet-day wear it is a stylish, dressy, serviceable Overcoat or Cloak. \$10 to \$25. Wouldn't you like one for a Christmas present?

Mackintoshes

Traveling Bags and Suit Cases Just received our large stock for the holidays Come and see them.

MEMBERS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

R. R. FARES REFUNDED

We show the best stock in this city.

Wrist Bags

Pock etbooks

5c to \$7.50.

RUBBER STORE CO.
L.E. MORRISON & CO.
L.E. MORRISON & CO.
27 W. WASHINGTON ST.

THE ONLY AMERICAN NATURAL CATHARTIC WATER.

Not "man-made" but nature's gift for the cure of Constipation, whether chronic or acute. Action natural-no pain, no gripe. At your Druggist. Large bottle, 35c.; small bottle. 15c.

## A NEW STORY

(ILLUSTRATED)

Of Interest to Both Boys and

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

WILL BEGIN IN

The Sunday Journal

November 30

LITTLE SAINT SUNSHINE

CHARLES FREDERICK GOSS

ILLUSTRATED BY VIRGINIA KEEP

A Story That is Worth

This book has just been issued by the publishers, and is one of the most interesting stories of the year. A Good

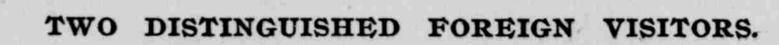
Story of

Western

LOOK FOR IT

Sunday, Nov. 30

Packages Called For





Bleonora Duse, the Italian tragedienne, is acting in this country in Gabriel D'Annunzio's plays. Marcella Sembrich arrived from Europe last week and had an enthusiastic welcome at a song recital she gave in New York. She will be a member of Mr. Gran's Grand Opera Company,